

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF

DECEMBER 9, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 18

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PRICE SIXPENCE: BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

Read 'THE SKETCH.'



"The Sketch" treats a side of the War upon which the other Illustrated Weekly Newspapers do not touch.



Read 'THE SKETCH.'

Every Wednesday.

6d.

6d.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Player's Navy Cut

Tobacco and Cigarettes

FOR THE TROOPS.

From all quarters we hear the same simple request:
"SEND US TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES"

TROOPS AT HOME

(Duty Paid)

It would be well if those wishing to send Tobacco or Cigarettes to our soldiers would remember those still in Great Britain. There are thousands of Regulars and Territorials awaiting orders and in sending a present now you are assured of reaching your man.

Supplies may be obtained from the usual trade sources and we shall be glad to furnish any information on application.

TROOPS AT THE FRONT

(Duty Free)

John Player & Sons, Nottingham, will (through the Proprietors for Export, The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.) be pleased to arrange for supplies of these world-renowned Brands to be forwarded to the Front at Duty Free Rates.

JOHN PLAYER & SONS,
Castle Tobacco Factory, Nottingham.



P. 438 Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain & Ireland), Ltd.

The Illustrated War News.



Maharaja of
Bikaner. Sir Pertab
Singh. The Prince of
Wales.

Photo. Newspaper Illustrations.

THE KING AT THE FRONT: HIS MAJESTY AND KING ALBERT, THE NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, REVIEWING BELGIAN TROOPS.

THE GREAT WAR.

"GENTLEMEN, THE KING!" Such the time-honoured toast which was drunk more fervently than ever at festive dinner-parties on Tuesday, Dec. 1, after its becoming known on the morning of that day that, on the previous Sunday afternoon, King George had quietly slipped away from Buckingham Palace, without any of the fuss and fanfaring so dear to his Majesty's cousin the Kaiser on occasions of the same kind, gained the sea-coast at a point not mentioned, embarked on a war-ship, crossed the Channel in the darkness, and landed next day in France for a week's sojourn of inspection among his heroic troops. The Kaiser had just transferred himself from Belgium to Breslau, in the east, otherwise the two royal cousins might have been within long-range shot of one another, in circumstances very different from those of their last meeting. The news of the King's visit to the front came as a delightful sur-



LOYAL NEW ZEALANDERS WHO HAVE SINCE ARRIVED IN EGYPT:
TROOPS INSPECTED AT DUNEDIN.

The Australian and New Zealand contingents recently landed in Egypt to assist in its defence and complete their training there. They will then go to the front. The photograph shows Major-General Sir A. Godley inspecting troops at Tahuna Park, Dunedin.—[Photograph by Morris]

prise to all his loyal and loving subjects, since this meant a sort of recurrence to the time when our Sovereigns went forth to fight at the head of their armies, the last to do so being George II., who drew his sword, and, flourishing it at the whole French Army, dared it to come on—an act which even moved the admiration of Thackeray and caused him to remark that "bravery never goes out of fashion." Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the Guelphs, none of them was ever accused of a lack of personal courage; and it is well known that the Duke of Connaught, who had commanded a Brigade of Guards at Tel-el-Kebir, moved heaven and earth—as the saying is—to get a Division in the Boer War, being only restrained by the scruples of his royal mother from going to the front.

It is also known that the present Prince of Wales gave none of his relatives, and least of all Lord Kitchener, any rest until he was appointed

to the Staff of Sir John French. "The Prince of Wales," wrote a *Times* correspondent, "has also, and at last, obtained the dearest wish of his heart, and is present with the Army. He has won golden opinions. The personality of the slight and almost fragile-looking Prince was but little known to the Army until he joined it, and now that it is becoming known it is a revelation. He is among the keenest and hardest soldiers in the Army. . . . He has a quiet, confident dignity which is most attractive, and his character and intelligence arouse the enthusiasm of all who meet him. It was not exactly the expression of a courtier, but it was the

[Continued overleaf.]



ONE ASPECT OF AMERICA'S INTEREST IN THE WAR:
A MOUNTAIN OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE RECOVERED
FROM GERMANY, IN NEW YORK.

The Holland-America liner "Veendyck" recently arrived in New York with a cargo of baggage left behind by American tourists in Germany. The photograph shows 2000 trunks and valises recovered by an American agent sent over to Germany.



AFTER KING GEORGE'S REVIEW: THE PRINCE OF WALES (DRIVING HIS CAR) AND PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK RETURNING TO HEADQUARTERS.

The visit of King George to the front was deeply appreciated by the troops: Belgian, French, and British. The King visited headquarters of the army corps and divisional commanders, inspected departments at the General Headquarters, visited hospitals, and saw practically all troops, except those actually in the trenches. His Majesty was visited by the President of the French Republic, M. Poincaré, the Prime Minister,

M. Viviani, and General Joffre, and received General Foch and other Generals. The King visited the King and Queen of the Belgians and conferred upon King Albert the Order of the Garter. His Majesty conferred upon Field-Marshal Sir John French the Order of Merit, and the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Orders, and Distinguished Conduct Medals upon other recipients.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

expression of a truth, when an old soldier looked wistfully after him and muttered, half to himself, 'That's a d—d good boy!'

Since Edward III. and his eldest son, the Black Prince, stood together at a windmill in Picardy and directed the battle of Crecy (1346), near the river Somme, a short motor-ride only from the Lys, there has been nothing in our annals like this contemplation of the German battle-lines from the Anglo-French side by George V. and the Prince of Wales—another most curious instance of history repeating itself, if with a difference.

Our present gracious Sovereign, with his son and heir at his side, has been visiting the wounded and making the round of all the "camps and quarters," penetrating even to the line of fire to examine the trenches where "spades are trumps"—everywhere inspiring his devoted soldiers with fresh courage and enthusiasm, and then gathering round him at dinner, in soldierly simple fashion, the French President and his Premier, the King of the Belgians, General Joffre, and Sir John French—thereby knitting closer the bonds between himself and his devoted Allies. At Breslau, about the same time, the Kaiser had a corresponding conclave with the heads of the Austrian State and Army, including the heir-apparent, successor to the archducal victim of Serajevo; but it is already clear that this companionship in arms between the



TROOPS OF OUR GALLANT ALLIES IN THE FAR EAST:
JAPANESE INFANTRY CROSSING WATER.

Some interesting particulars as to the spoils of war captured by the Japanese from the Germans at Tsingtau were recently officially published at Tokyo. They included 2500 rifles, 100 machine-guns, 30 field guns, ammunition, 15,000 tons of coal, 40 motor-cars, and £1200 in cash. There were provisions enough for 5000 people for three months.—[Photographs by Record Press.]

Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg monarchies is by no means such a "Belle Alliance" as that of the Allies in the west, which, among other things, was ratified anew by King George holding a review of the Belgian army on Belgian ground, and investing his other cousin, the brave King Albert, with the Garter—as a worthier recipient of that "most noble order" than the German Kaiser, whose insignia should no longer be allowed to hang in St. George's Chapel.

The King's appearance on the scene in France happened to coincide with the publication of Sir John French's masterly despatch summarising the operations of our own Army from the middle of October to Nov. 20, a period during which, as he wrote: "No more arduous task had ever been assigned to British soldiers, and in all their splendid history there is no instance of their having answered so magnificently to the desperate calls which of necessity were made upon them. . . . I venture to predict that their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most

brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time."

The position of the Allies is believed by Sir John French to be impregnable, though "the fact," writes the official "Eye-Witness" at Headquarters, "that the situation has now been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intention to press



FIGHTING METHODS OF THE ARMY WHICH CAPTURED TSINGTAU:
JAPANESE INFANTRY ENTRENCHED.

through to the sea; and the same task lies before the British Army of maintaining its share in the struggle until the nation in arms shall come to our support," though our people is transforming itself into a "Nation in Arms" very much slower than suits the mood of all our officers and

[Continued overleaf.]



IN ACTION AGAINST THE INVISIBLE GERMAN: A FRENCH HEAVY BATTERY IN THE ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE ARGONNE.

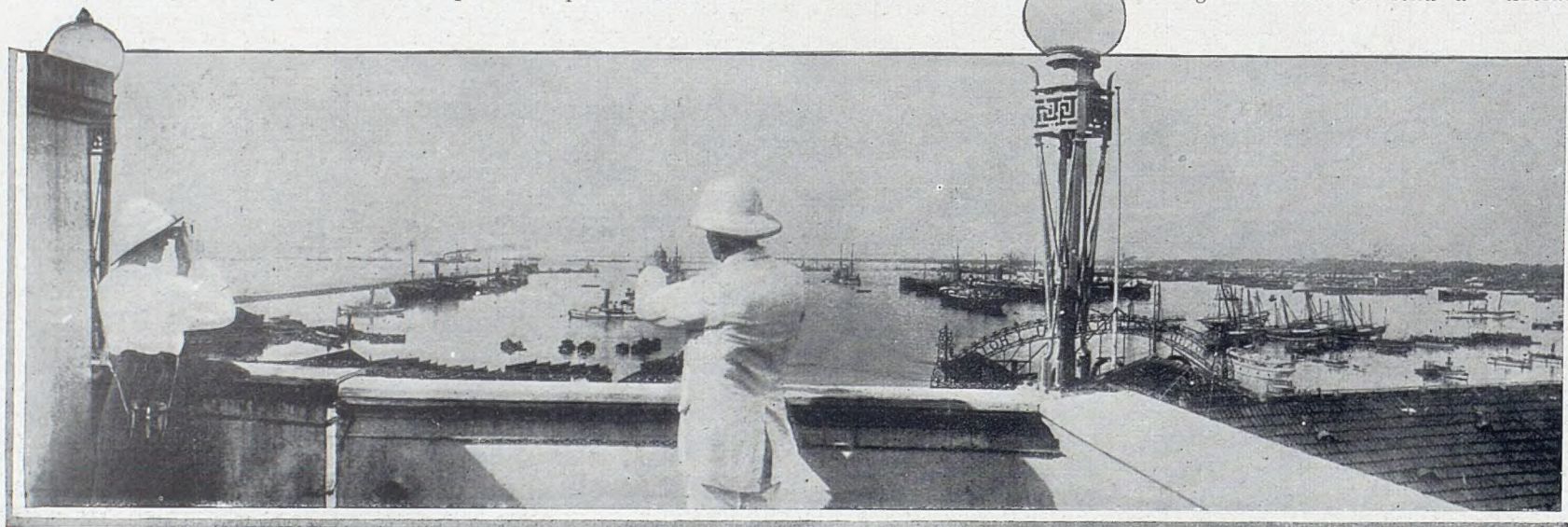
For weeks past, an artillery duel has been proceeding, practically without cessation, along a front of many miles all over North-Eastern France, the ridges of the hilly Argonne country and the neighbourhood of the fortress of Verdun forming, in a general way, the central point of the French operations. Almost everywhere, the French and German gunners are out of direct view of one another. Aeroplanes, working

in conjunction with the batteries, serve to indicate the objects of the firing to each side; while cavalry patrols are continually reconnoitring against any general advance across the intervening space. "Day and night," as is described by a recent visitor to the locality, "this artillery duel fills the hills with the sound of the banging of big guns."—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

men at the front, whose daily cry is for the conversion of all our footballers into fighters. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to have to record that, in spite of the paucity of our numbers, the opponents of the Allies are plainly losing all round; and—apart from the facts, which speak for themselves—the best proof thereof is that the Germans, in particular, whose stake in this gamble is greatest, are more and more losing their temper and foaming at the mouth with their Anglophobia. Their Chancellor, even, at the opening of the Reichstag, which was summoned to vote more money—£250,000,000—profited by the occasion to pour out upon us all the vials

their British yoke; but, if there is one phenomenon more conspicuous than another in connection with this dreadful war, it is the expression of Mohammedan devotion to the British Empire, under whose ægis Moslems enjoy far more freedom than the conscript serfs of the unhappy Fatherland.

Nowhere has this devotion been more warmly expressed than in Egypt, which Germany—according to her own showing by the documents now published in her anti-British succeeded in in—France—had selected as the special field of agitation, and against which she has now ducing the Sultan to send a “liberating



THE RELIEF TO SHIPPING BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE “EMDEN”: MERCHANTMEN FLOCKING OUT OF COLOMBO HARBOUR ON RECEIPT OF THE NEWS.

As soon as the news of the sinking of the “Emden” by H.M.S. “Sydney” reached Colombo, forty-two merchantmen waiting there at once put to sea. The Australian Minister of Defence has since stated that the “Emden,” when caught, was within 100 miles of the transports conveying the Australian Expeditionary Force.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]

of popular rage, denouncing us as the true originators of the war, though, unfortunately for his arguments, they were all completely upset by the simultaneous appearance of a French Yellow Book containing documents which conclusively proved that for several years back—but more particularly since the spring of last year, when the Emperor was finally gained over to the Pan-Germanic policy of his bellicose son—Germany had been preparing for an aggressive war on the lines laid down by Bernhardt. The Moslems all over the world, said the Chancellor, were longing to throw off

army” of some 76,000 men under Djemal Pasha. But on this head not the slightest apprehension need be felt. For if there is one country more than another completely secure against invasion it is precisely Egypt, whose hundred-mile long barrier of a Suez Canal cannot be turned, and is incapable of frontal assault across a desert devoid of water and commanded by long-range guns from war-ships patrolling the waterway. In all Europe—perhaps in all the world—there is no such perfect and impregnable line of defence as this famous ship canal between Suez and Port Said.

[Continued overleaf.]



BRITISH FIGHTING-MEN IN GOAT-SKINS: WEARING THE NEW "OVERCOAT" ISSUED BY THE WAR OFFICE FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

In two recent accounts, "Eye-Witness" has spoken of mild weather at the front; but this is a comparative expression, for the weather has been bitter, and is more than likely to turn very cold again. That being so, the War Office has been very wise in ordering for the men at the front a great number of goat-skin coats, which, as we note elsewhere in this issue, are worn either over or under the uniform.

These coats, added to the brown paper many Tommies are tying under their tunics, and the various woollen articles, gloves, Balaclava helmets, mufflers, and so on, sent by workers at home, should prove invaluable during the underground life now being led in trenches. There should be no more stories of men utterly numbed by the cold and wet.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

Even if Djemal Pasha were to get his "liberating army" moved to within long range of the eastern bank he would find it defended by such an assortment of our Imperial troops as the Kaiser little wot of when he incited the Sultan to this utterly insane enterprise: Egyptian troops, Indian troops, British Territorials, and Southern Cross troops—some 20,000 Australians, and perhaps half as many New Zealanders, who have already been landed there on their way to the front.

Thus Djemal Pasha's crack-brained enterprise is foredoomed to failure, while another little scheme of the Kaiser for the disjoining and weakening of our Empire has also come to dismal grief by the final rounding up and capture of the elusive De Wet—the mainspring of the German-Boer

conspiracy for the proclamation of a South African Republic. But it is pretty certain that this piece of news, this queering of the Kaiser's self-selected pitch in South Africa, will not figure prominently among the paragraphs sent out to a credulous world by the German "Main Headquarters" in the form of gratuitous Marconigrams. The wonder is that this "wireless" service gave such prominence to the proceedings of the Chamber at Rome when the new Premier gave expression to Italy's policy of armed neutrality—in such a way as to cause a certain Deputy to remark that "one more word would have meant a declaration of war"—against Austria.

Yes; at Rome the omens are as unfavourable for the Austro-German authors of the war as they are at Lodz (at the moment of going to press claimed by the Germans as captured) and

Cracow, whence the telegrams for the week have presaged victory for the Russians. Belgrade has been occupied by the Austrians for the reason that its neighbourhood had been quietly evacuated beforehand by the Servians, who attached to their capital a value more sentimental than military; but the increasing pressure of the advancing Russians on the line of the Carpathians will tend to redress the formal advantage gained by the Dual Monarchy on the right bank of the Danube.

In brief, the chronicle of the war for the week ending Dec. 7 was this: that while the Germans in the west were only holding their ground, and even losing some of it on the Yser and the Argonne, in the east they were also forced to exchange the offensive for the defensive—against what must be described as the most cardinal of their principles of war. The fighting in Poland has been of a very confused and confusing kind, but the general outcome seems to have been as unfavourable to the wintering of the Germans in Warsaw as the trench warfare in the west to their capture of Calais. Lord Kitchener has been credited by an American interviewer with saying, among other things—though he denied the accuracy of the report—that the German campaign in the west was a failure; but there was no reason why our Minister of War should have declined to identify himself with a view to which even the Germans themselves are beginning to be converted.

LONDON: DECEMBER 7, 1914.



THE HERO OF THE FAMOUS CAIRO-TO-KHARTUM FLIGHT KILLED IN ACTION: THE LATE M. MARC POURPRE.

M. Pourpre was killed recently while on air-scout duty in the Somme district. Of his many flights (some in Asia and Australia) the most famous was that of 1268 miles from Cairo to Khartum last January, when he was complimented by Lord Kitchener.—[Photograph by Topical.]



"EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL GRATITUDE": THE GOLD MILITARY MEDAL PRESENTED TO GENERAL JOFFRE BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

In presenting the Médaille Militaire to General Joffre, M. Poincaré described it as "the emblem of the highest military virtues," and said: "Please look upon this symbolic distinction as an evidence of national gratitude."

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.



ON DUTY AS A.D.C. TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE FIELD: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT.

On November 17 the "London Gazette" announced the appointment of the Prince of Wales to Sir John French's Staff, as follows: "PERSONAL STAFF—Aides-de-Camp. Sec. Lt. H.R.H. Edward A. C. G. A. P. D., Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G." The Prince has been at the front ever since, and our

photograph shows him on duty. His first task was to represent the King at Lord Roberts' funeral service at St. Omer. On his Majesty crossing to France on November 29, the Prince of Wales met him and accompanied him to Army Headquarters, where, on December 1, the Prince attended the historic dinner where the King, M. Poincaré, Sir John French, and M. Viviani dined together.—[Photo. by C.N.]



ADVANCING THROUGH A RUSH OF ICE-FLOES: RUSSIAN INFANTRY FORDING A RIVER UNDER SHELL

Physically, the Russian soldier, as one who knows him intimately tells us, "is splendid." Continues the account: "Seldom tall, but always thick-set and well-proportioned, he is a first-class fighting-man, and, with his experience of Russia's climate, he can endure practically any hardship." The hardihood and powers of endurance of the Russian are standing him in good stead in the bitter winter campaign through which the

army corps under Generals Rennenkampf and Ruzsky are now doggedly battling on the snow-covered plains of the East Prussian and Polish frontiers. Such qualities are likely to prove an invaluable asset in Ivan's favour when one remembers his ability to stand extreme cold, and knows that the enemy is not so inured to the weather. Describing a recent battle, one of the series of desperate engagements which have been

AND R
proceed
testimon
position
their r



AND RIFLE FIRE, TO ATTACK THE ENEMY AND CARRY A POSITION AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

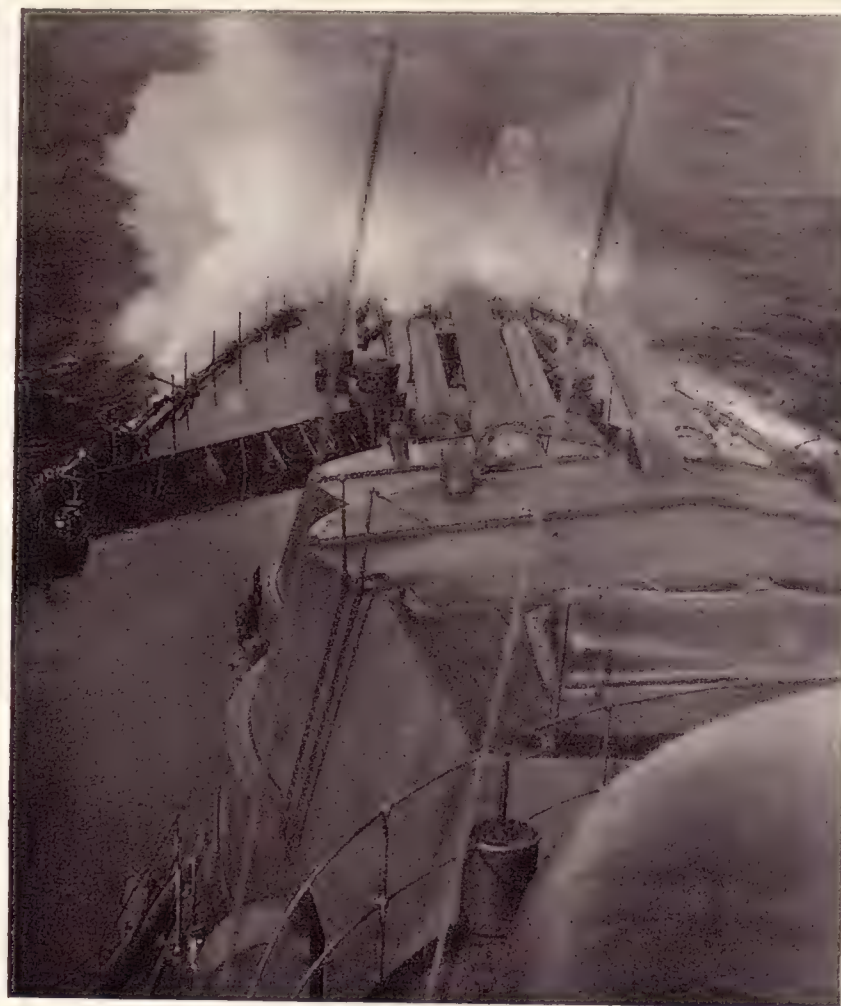
proceeding for days past in the neighbourhood of Cracow, an official Petrograd message gives this notable testimony to the robust fibre of the Russian infantryman. "Our troops carried a powerfully fortified Austrian position on the left bank of the River Raba, where certain of our troops crossed the river by a ford up to their necks in the water, and amid the rush of ice-floes, and attacked the enemy." Our illustration shows

Russian infantry attacking, under similar circumstances, a position held in force, the soldiers plunging without hesitation through the icy water, cheering one another forward, regardless of the bullets and bursting shells that sweep their ranks. "The bayonet charge"—in Russian the "Ataka," the decisive battle finale—"must be," the army regulations lay down, "delivered direct, rapidly, and without hesitation."—[Drawn by F. de Haenen.]



H.M.S. "AUDACIOUS": THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHT IN ROUGH WEATHER.

Our photograph (taken in the top) shows a beam sea (when the waves take a ship broadside on) breaking inboard in the amidships portion of the super-Dreadnought "Audacious." The "Audacious," a sister-ship of the "King George V.," was built at Yarrow in 1912-13. The class, which comprises also the "Ajax" and "Centurion," has a nominal displacement of 23,000 tons.—[Photo. by Topical.]



H.M.S. "AUDACIOUS": THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHT IN ROUGH WEATHER.

This is a view (from the bridge) of the 13.5-inch guns in the two forward turrets, one above the other, of the super-Dreadnought "Audacious," steaming against a head-sea, which is seen breaking over the forecastle. By night and day, in fog or storm, the Navy silently and sleeplessly does its part as effectively as our soldiers who are at close quarters in the trenches do theirs.—[Photo. by Cribb.]



WHEN A SAILOR DIES AT SEA: A "SYMPATHETIC" AUCTION OF HIS EFFECTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS WIDOW.

There is always a touch of pathos about an auction sale, but an auction at sea has a finer side. It is the custom in the British Navy to sell the effects of a man who has died at sea, and send the proceeds to his widow or nearest relative. In the sale illustrated, the kit, originally costing £7 or £8, realised over £50; the good-hearted bidders giving, for instance, £5 14s. 4d. for three knives, which cost possibly five shillings, and insisting upon having a bed put up three or four times, so that it realised several good prices. In one case an old straw hat, battered and torn, was knocked down twenty-four times at 5s. each! Evidence indisputable, this, that our sailor-men have not only nerves of steel and muscles of iron, but hearts of gold.



Had Dante written his "Inferno" in these days, he might well have found material to suggest settings for his most terrible scenes, in the desolated villages and towns whose blackened ruins testify to the wanton destruction wrought by the Germans in Northern France and all over stricken Belgium. Take the concrete instances offered by our illustration. The centre one shows the remains of Sermaize les Bains,

WAR'S POMPEII: AN ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION EQUALLED

which, until three months ago, was a placid inland watering-place, favoured by Parisian visitors every summer, a little township of some 3000 inhabitants, situated in beautiful pastoral country in the department of the Marne. In September the Germans occupied it for a week. They left Sermaize sacked from attic to cellar, and its 700 houses charred and smoking ruins; a picture of the most hideous devastation, as a recent visitor

ONLY B
describes.
save that
Ypres.
renowned



ONLY BY THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY EARTHQUAKE.

describes. "I have seen Messina as it lay tumbled to ruin in the awful earthquake—Sermaize is like that, save that the grandeur of the earthquake is lacking." All the world has heard of the tragedy of bombarded Ypres. The photograph on the right of the chief illustration shows the ruins of the historic and world-renowned Cloth Hall, with, on the right of it, all that remains of the seventeenth-century Renaissance structure

known as the Nieuwerk. In the left-hand photograph is seen the belfry-tower of the Cloth Hall cleft and shattered by the German shells. According to a French semi-official statement: "Explosive and incendiary shells were fired without cessation. The cathedral, the belfry, and the market building successively collapsed." That was on Nov. 23, on the evening of which "the principal square was nothing but a heap of rubbish."—[Illus. Bureau.]

EQUALLED

ery summer,
ment of the
ic to cellar,
recent visitor



RED CROSS; SHELL-COLLECTING FOR THREEPENCES; "MISSING": SIDELIGHTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Photograph No. 1 shows the German Empress, at a Berlin railway station, taking leave of the staff of a hospital service organised by the Order of Johanita, or Juanita, a popular German philanthropic society. As Queen Mary has done here and as the Empress of Russia has done in her country, the Kaiserin has personally helped in forwarding beneficent work for the wounded. Photograph No. 2 shows the

collection of empty shell-cases from French battlefields. Peasants bring them in, and are paid 3d. for each. Photograph No. 3 shows German prisoners at Frimley detention camp employed at the railway station in unloading bricks. No. 4 shows German wounded, at Berlin, taking exercise with their hospital nurse.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations, Illustrations Bureau, L.N.A., Alfieri.]



OF THE "KING GEORGE V." CLASS OF SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS: H.M.S. "AUDACIOUS."

The "Audacious," of the "King George V." class of Dreadnoughts, including also the "Centurion" and the "Ajax," was laid down in 1911 and completed last year. According to the latest edition of Mr. Fred T. Jane's annual volume, "Fighting Ships," the vessels of the "King George V." class have a normal displacement of 23,000 tons, a full load of about 25,000 tons, and carry a complement of

900 men. Their length, over all, is 596 feet, and their beam, 89 feet. Their armament comprises ten 13.5-inch guns throwing a 1400-lb. shell, sixteen 4-inch guns, four 3-pounders, and three submerged torpedo-tubes. Separate range-finders to each turret are a novel feature in this class. The engines, which are of 31,000 horse-power, give a speed of 21.5 knots.—[Photo. by Cribb.]



FOOTBALL FOR PRISONERS OF WAR: BRITAIN v. FRANCE IN THE GERMAN DETENTION CAMP AT DÖBERITZ, NEAR BERLIN.

We have heard much about football in connection with the war, but not a great deal about the extent to which it is played within the war area and at internment camps on the Continent. But the Briton is a sportsman or nothing, and wherever he goes football, or, in summer, cricket, is sure to be not far off. It is being played in the internment camps in Holland, against sturdy Dutchmen; it is being played

in our training camps at home, at the front itself, and in the prisoners' camp at Döberitz, near Berlin. Our picture shows a well-contested match between French and British prisoners of war at Döberitz, played within barbed-wire fences; and so keen was the relief which it afforded that the whole camp turned out to witness the Battle of the Ball.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



LIKE A VOLCANIC ERUPTION—THE EXPLOSION OF A LAND-MINE: A GERMAN PICTURE OF "A RUSSIAN COLUMN BLOWN UP NEAR PRZEMYSL."

The Austrian fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, has caused the besieging Russians great difficulty, not only because of the defence made by the large garrison under Field-Marshal von Kusmanek, but on account of the natural strength of the place. The garrison, it was stated early this month, had been beaten back from the outworks, and the city subjected to a severe bombardment, during which houses, churches,

and public buildings were "reduced to masses of tottering masonry." The resistance has been skilfully conducted throughout; the approaches to the outer forts being contested with desperation and the use of every device that military science could provide. The destructive effect of one of the Austrian defensive measures, the laying of land-mines fired electrically, is here shown—according to Germany.



AS IN THE RETREAT FROM CORUNNA: COOKS, CAMP-WORKERS, AND CUIRASSIERS JOIN IN SAVING THE ALLIED LINE NEAR YPRES—A BAYONET-

There was a critical moment during the defence of Ypres, it is reported, when a German regiment penetrated the Allied lines at Zillebeke. The French commander, General Moussy, sent his cuirassiers to the rear to bring up reinforcements, but there were none to be found. Thereupon the General despatched the corporal of his escort to collect volunteers. The corporal went out, as it were, into the "highways and hedges,"

calling upon every military man he met—cooks, camp-labourers, Army Service Corps men and others among them. Eventually a miscellaneous crowd of some 250 men, many unarmed, formed up before the General. Along with the sixty-five cuirassiers of his escort, dismounted, in their cavalry boots, steel breast-plates and "plumed" helmets, and fighting with their swords, the force, led by General Moussy, attacked the Germans

CHARGE
in flank, a
Moore's re
Prussian G
through o



CHARGE, WITH VERY FEW BAYONETS, MADE BY A SCRATCH REGIMENT AGAINST THE GERMANS WHO HAD BROKEN THROUGH AT ZILLEBEKE.

in flank, and put them to flight. This recalls the holding of a pass by ambulance men during Sir John Moore's retreat from Corunna. Describing a somewhat similar incident, in connection with the defeat of the Prussian Guard, on November 11, the Headquarters "Eye-Witness" wrote: "After the enemy had broken through our front line, the situation became most serious, for there were only two field companies of Royal

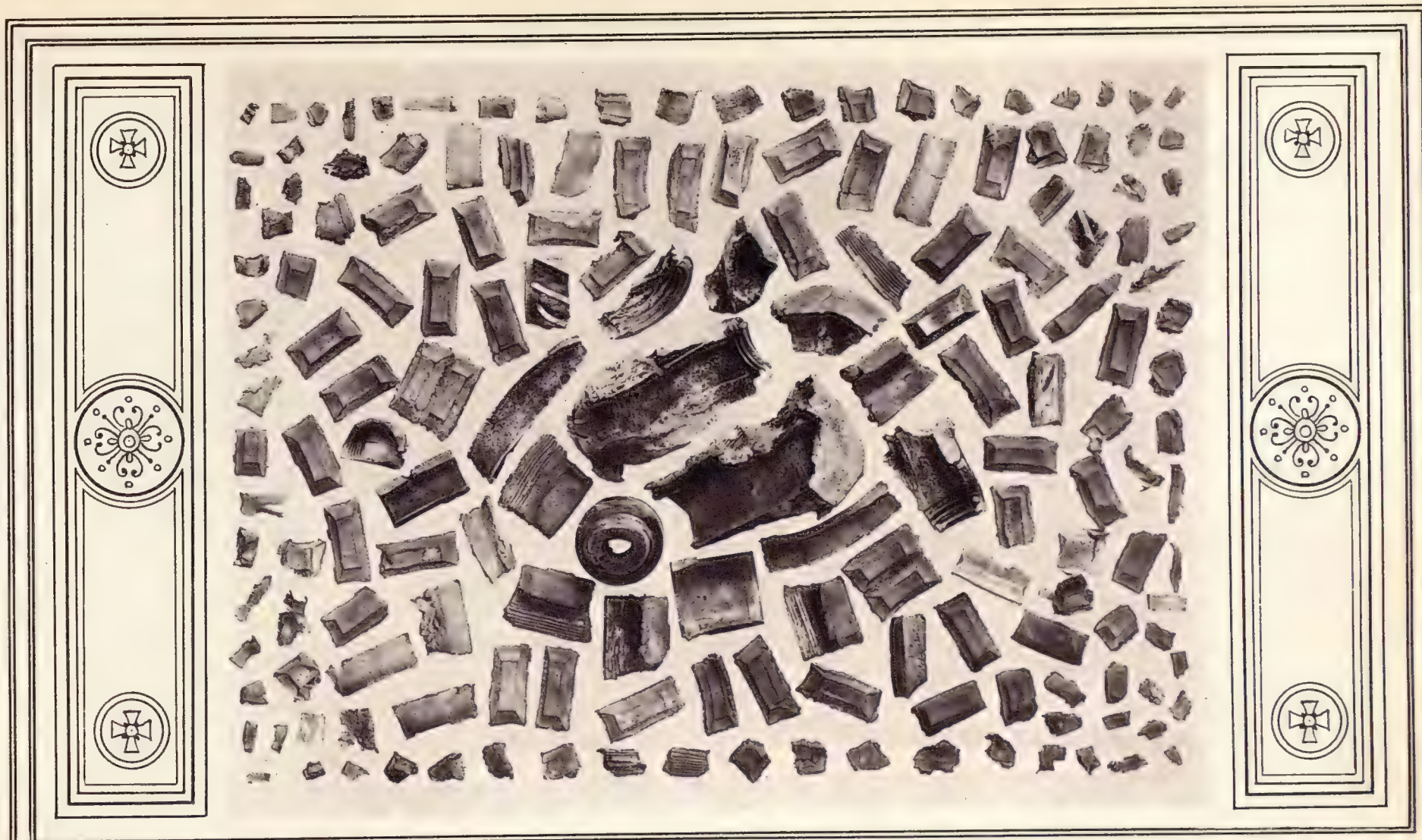
Engineers available at the moment as a reserve. . . . Realising that all might be lost unless a firing-line of some kind could be established, the battery officers managed to form a line of gunners, regimental cooks, and details of various descriptions. These men stood firm, kept up a steady rifle fire, and checked the assault at a most critical moment"—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen.]



A WEAPON RECENTLY MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES: HAND-GRENADES—THE SLING-METHOD OF THROWING THEM USED BY SPANISH TROOPS.

There have been a good many references to hand-grenades in recent accounts of the fighting in Flanders. For example, in his report of November 26, the Headquarters "Eye-Witness" said that, while the Gurkhas penetrated some German trenches and did considerable execution at close quarters with their kukris, "a grenade party, led by an officer of the Royal Engineers, co-operated with great effect";

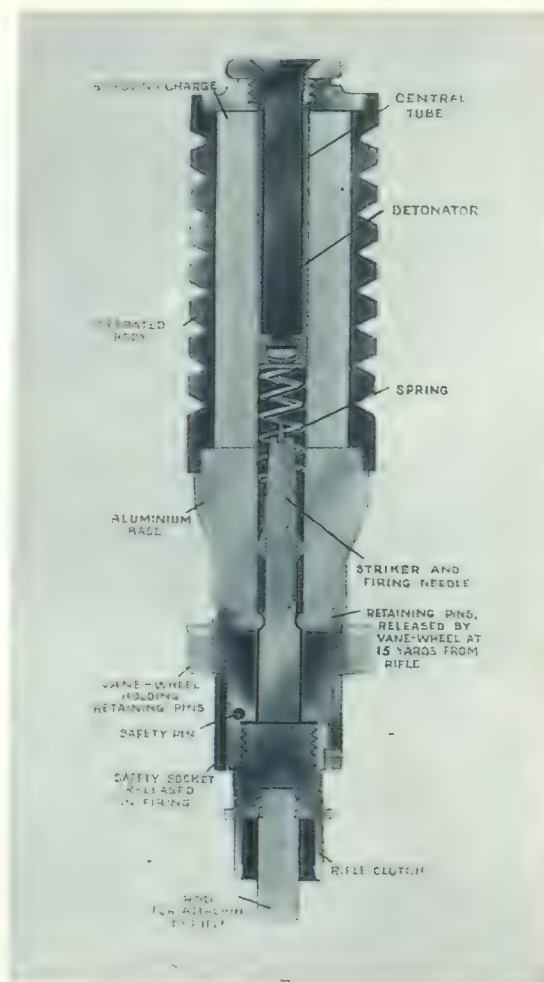
and again: "Since the enemy desisted from his attacks in force, the fighting has resolved itself into a competition in sniping and small affairs of outposts, contested with rifle, hand-grenades, bombs from mortars, and mines." Our photograph illustrates one of various methods of throwing grenades, that is, by means of slings, which have been used by the Spanish troops in North Africa.—[Photo. by Traupus.]



THE RESULT OF THE BURSTING OF A MARTEN HALE GRENADE: FRAGMENTS OF THE SERRATED CASING AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

On a double-page in this number we illustrate the Marten Hale patent shrapnel rifle and hand-grenade. As explained there, the body or outer casing, which is made of steel or malleable iron, is serrated, in order that, when the grenade explodes, it may burst into shrapnel segments. There are 72 of these segments, each one weighing 2·70 grammes. The remainder of the grenade, whose total weight is

23 ounces, is also fragmented, making in all a shrapnel effect of about 175 pieces, as shown in the above interesting illustration. There is an alternative type of grenade, unserrated, by the same makers, which is filled with about 225 shrapnel shot, weighing about 6 ounces. During the fighting in Flanders, British soldiers have sometimes picked up German grenades and hurled them back.



THE REVERSION TO HAND-GRENADES IN "SMALL AFFAIRS OF OUTPOSTS ALL ALONG THE LINE": THE MARTEN HALE GRENADE

As mentioned on another page showing hand-grenades being thrown by Spanish troops, this old missile has latterly come to its own again in warfare, and has been referred to in the reports of the Headquarters "Eye-Witness." We illustrate here the Marten Hale hand-grenade, which can be fitted to any type of service rifle, or else thrown by hand by means of a rope-tail, as shown in the central drawing. The diagram

on the left shows the various parts of the apparatus: that on the right, the exterior of the grenade. Its range when thrown by hand is 40 to 50 yards; when fired from a rifle, 300 to 500 yards. The grenade is exploded when the needle at the end of the striker fires the detonator on impact. Before this can happen the pins which lock the striker in the safety position must be released. They are retained in place by the

wind-vane of the grenade has it will explode is serrated



CASE BURSTS
AND PEEPS
OUT
TRACILITS
WITH BOMBHEAD
SAL. THROAT



THE MARTEN HALE GRENADE FOR HAND OR RIFLE; AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF ITS USE BY THE HAND-THROWING METHOD.

grenade. Its
The grenade is
is can happen
place by the
wind-vane or propeller, which is unwound by flight through the air, and does not release the pins till the
grenade has travelled 15 yards. A premature explosion is thus impossible. The grenade is so sensitive that
it will explode on water, soft mud, loose earth, or snow. The charge is Trinitrotoluol. The outer casing
is serrated so as to break up into shrapnel segments. Before throwing by hand the rope-tail is screwed

into the base, the safety-pin is removed, and the safety-ring is withdrawn by hand and locked back. The
grenade can also be used for blowing up bridges, rails, stockades, ground-mines, and so on. The grenades
were first used in war by Spanish troops in the Morocco Campaign two years ago. They were stated
officially to have proved successful. We found them helpful in the Abor Expedition.



AS SEEN BY A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST SERVING IN THE BELGIAN

Mr. Alfred Bastien, the well-known Belgian artist, fought with the Belgian artillery for two months, and then, disguised as a workman, made his way through the German lines and saw the havoc caused in his country by the war. Of his drawing he writes: "It depicts a section of the road between Nieuport and Oost-Duinkerke, two and a-half miles away, after the bombardment by British war-ships, and some

ARTILLERY: HAVOC WROUGHT BY NAVAL GUN-FIRE AND FLOODS.

flooded land bearing upon the waters the bodies of Germans. There is seen also the debris of a German transport train, and I saw also machine-guns, ammunition-wagons, and so on, which the accurate fire from the British war-ships had utterly demolished. The floods carried the bodies away. By the roadside lay a few wounded men in agony and without help."—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien.]



THE KING'S ELDEST SON WITH THE ARMY: THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It was stated recently that Prince Albert had recovered from his very unfortunate illness and would most probably return to his ship at the beginning of this week. In that case, both the King's eldest son and his second son are serving the country in the war, the one on land, for the Prince of Wales is attached to Sir John French's staff as an A.D.C., and the other at sea. They are thus setting a fine



THE KING'S SECOND SON WITH THE NAVY: MIDSHIPMAN PRINCE ALBERT.

example to the young men of the country. When the King himself went to France, the Prince of Wales received him on his arrival, and accompanied his father in various visits. He was also present at the dinner at the British Headquarters when his Majesty entertained President Poincaré, M. Viviani, and several distinguished French officers.—[Photos. by Spensight.]



AS THE GERMANS CHOOSE TO SAY: A BRITISH GUN WHICH THE ENEMY ALLEGE WAS CAPTURED BY THEM AT ANTWERP.

The descriptive lettering under the photograph from a German newspaper which we reproduce above, says: "German spoil of war: An English coast defence gun brought by the British to Antwerp and intended for the defence of the city. Owing to the rapidity of the German attack it was not found possible to place it in position. The gun measures 18 mètres in length and is 30.5 c.m. calibre."

The German measurements given might answer approximately for the calibre of a 12-inch naval gun such as are found mounted on board our earlier Dreadnought-type battle-ships, certain of the heavier patterns, or "marks," of which weigh, each piece, upwards of 70 tons. That the piece shown is a British gun, we have only the German assertion to go upon.



DINNER IN THE AUSTRIAN TRENCHES UNDER RUSSIAN SHELL-FIRE: MEN CRAWLING TO DELIVER RATIONS IN THE FIRING LINE.

Fighting is hungry work, and even when death may come at any moment, in the shape of a bullet or a shell, the needs of the inner man require to be satisfied. Our drawing, from a German paper, shows the conditions under which Austrian troops in the trenches receive and consume their meals. On the It was reported on December 3 that the Austrians had occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital. On the

other hand, their position elsewhere appeared to be unfavourable. An official announcement by the Russian General Staff, issued on the 2nd, stated that "in the region to the south of Cracow our troops have entered Wieliczka," which is only about eight miles from the city. At the same time it was reported that Przemyśl could not hold out against the Russians much longer.



ON THE MORNING AFTER A SUCCESS BY "OUR VICTORIOUS CROWN PRINCE": THE WESTERN WAR AS THE GERMANS SEE IT.

The Argonne country, in which the German Crown Prince's army found its occupation during a great part of November, lies between the upper Aisne and the Meuse. Continuous fighting went on there for weeks, the troops facing each other at close quarters. The Germans tried repeatedly to break through, but the stubborn French resistance kept them at bay and no marked advantage was gained by either

side. One day the Germans would win ground at some point; on another day the French were the victors elsewhere along the line. Our illustration, from a German paper, shows the desolate scene in an ill-fated village in the neighbourhood of Varennes on the morning after one of these local successes by "our victorious Crown Prince," as the lettering underneath the picture calls him.



THE FLOODING-OUT OF THE ENEMY IN WEST FLANDERS: A GERMAN VIEW OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE KAISER'S TROOPS.

The heroic sacrifice of the breaking-down of their dykes by the Belgians, and the sudden inundation of West Flanders, caught the German troops in the flat, low-lying district round Nieuport by surprise and at a terrible disadvantage. Numbers were drowned in the rush of waters at the outset, others perished in their trenches before they could escape. There was a wild stampede to get away, in which the

enemy, as a Paris official *communiqué* says, "abandoned prisoners and wounded, and a large quantity of material, including guns, which were engulfed in the inundations." Except for an imaginative incident of Highlanders bayoneting and knocking on the head struggling foemen trying to land, the German drawing reproduced above may be taken to show correctly the desperate plight of the enemy.



RECENTLY A VISITOR OF THE KING AT THE FRONT: GENERAL JOFFRE.

In his despatch of November 20 Sir John French expressed gratitude to General Joffre and the French commanders under him. Speaking of the British movement from the Aisne to Flanders, Sir John writes: "That this delicate operation was carried out so successfully is in great measure due to the excellent feeling which exists between the French and British Armies: and I am deeply indebted to the



"MENTIONED" MOST CORDIALLY IN SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH: GENERAL FOCH. Commander-in-Chief and the French General Staff for their cordial and most effective co-operation. As General Foch was appointed . . . to supervise the operations of all the French troops north of Noyon, I visited his headquarters at Doullens on October 8 and arranged joint plans." Again: "General Foch has strained his resources to the utmost to afford me all the support he could."—[Photos. by Manuel.]



"A GLORIOUS LEAD AND EXAMPLE TO ALL TERRITORIAL TROOPS": THE LONDON SCOTTISH ROLL-CALL AFTER THE CHARGE AT MESSINES.
After the dashing exploit of the London Scottish at Messines, near Ypres, on October 31, Sir John French telegraphed to their Commander: "I wish you and your splendid regiment to accept my warmest congratulations and thanks for the fine work you did on Saturday. You have given a glorious lead and example to all Territorial troops fighting in France." The event was of historic importance as the first occasion when Territorials were in action in the Great War. The London Scottish made three assaults that day, each time, as one who was there says, "advancing under a murderous fire as steadily as at an Aldershot field day." After their second assault they retired to a neighbouring village, heavily shelled. At dusk they made the final charge, which carried Messines.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



A WAR VILLAGE BUILT BY FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN IN A FORTNIGHT: THE MAIN STREET OF "BON ESPOIR"—THATCHED HOUSES.

That overworked phrase, "Necessity is the mother of Invention," finds illustration in the skill with which soldiers at the front are accommodating themselves to circumstances. The village of thatched "houses" and mud huts which we illustrate, was built in a fortnight by French artillerymen, whose ingenuity enabled them to replace the cottages wrecked by the Germans, in scattered villages of the Champagne

country, by "homes from home," arranged in rows, with sanded side-walks and surrounded by a fence. Our first illustration shows the main street of the village of "Bon Espoir." Each hut has its own name: "Mon Plaisir," "Terreur des Boches," "La Vie au Grand Air," and others born of Gallic humour; and nothing is wanting. There is a provision-dealer's shop, a bootmaker's, a tailor's. Nor is

(Continued opposite.)



A "SENEGALESE VILLAGE" BUILT BY FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE: THE CONICAL MUD HUTS OF "BON ESPOIR."

Continued.

the coiffeur lacking, although demands upon the finesse of his art may be. The farrier has his forge within easy reach of the stables, and the post-office and letter-box are features. This "village" is not too near the fighting line, and so better in some degree than our soldiers' trenches, which are necessarily less comfortable; but our men take matters cheerily, as do the troops of our Allies, and make the best

of a state of things carried out in "darkness, isolation, uncertainty, suspense," and are glad that there are such palliatives as Thermos flasks, stoves, tobacco and good food, thanks to the admirable A.S.C. Our second illustration shows a group of "Senegalese" mud huts of the "village," suggestive of a corner in one of those Exhibitions with which we have become so familiar of late years.



WHERE FLOODS PREVENTED THE GERMANS FROM PIERCING THE BELGIAN LINES: HAVOC OF WATER AND FIRE IN THE YSER DISTRICT.

These photographs were taken at two places—Ramscapelle and Pervyse—near Nieuport, where the Germans almost succeeded in breaking through the line so gallantly held by the Belgian troops, who, as Sir John French pointed out in his recent despatch, were exhausted by continuous fighting. The Germans were checked by the floods spread by Belgian engineers in the Yser district, and lost many men and guns,

one battery being abandoned in water at Ramscapelle. Many cattle and horses perished in the floods. Some of the Belgian troops, entrenched outside Pervyse, occupied straw-lined shelters. The photographs show: (1) Floods at Ramscapelle; (2) Belgian soldiers leading in captured cattle; (3) The station at Ramscapelle; and (4) Soldiers entrenched near Pervyse.



UNDER GENERAL WINTER'S COMMAND: "OFFICIAL" GOAT-SKIN UNDER-COATS AND OTHER "COMFORTS" FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.

The War Office is not behindhand in recognising the truth that our brave soldiers at the front are flesh and blood like the rest of us, "warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer," and it is good to know that a great number of goat-skin under-coats are being sent out by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of life for our troops in the trenches. Already we hear of men with brown-

paper "waistcoats" under their uniform. There are, too, stoves in some of the trenches, and "Woollies" of various kinds are liberally supplied by the public, and gratefully worn. But the Government goat-skins will be very welcome. In the centre of the page are Cameronians in the snow; on either side is a photograph showing the goat-skin under-coat. — [Photos. by Underwood and Underwood and Photopress.]



EGYPT'S HUNDRED-MILE BARRIER AGAINST TURKISH INVASION: THE SUEZ CANAL—LOOKING ALONG IT FROM PORT SAID.

In the Suez Canal, the Turkish Army against Egypt will find a serious military obstacle. It is 65 yards across, 29 feet deep, and 100 miles long. The Canal, taking it from north to south, runs for 25 miles from Port Said to Kantara, through Lake Menzaleh. Its banks are low and commanded by naval gun-fire. From Kantara to the Bitter Lakes, for 30 miles, the Canal passes through deep, but readily defensible

cuttings, and also Lake Timsah. A railway along the Canal here facilitates the defence. The Bitter Lakes, traversed by the Canal for the next 25 miles, are impassable without a supply of boats, and the pontoon bridge, the only means of crossing in the final 2 miles stage to Suez, has, of course, ceased to exist. Even if the Turks bring pontoons across the desert, forcing a passage over the Canal will be perilous.



LIKE CORN BEFORE THE REAPER: GERMAN INFANTRY IN MASSED FORMATION MOWED DOWN BY THE DEADLY FRENCH MITRAILLEUSE AND "75."

The immense losses which the Germans have suffered through their massed formation of infantry, which offers such a target to machine-guns and artillery as well as rifle-fire, have, it is said, resulted recently in other methods being adopted. It has been pointed out that the Germans have profited by the lessons of the campaign, have developed the initiative of the individual soldier, and have learnt to fight in open order. At the same time, the far greater losses which the Germans have suffered in Flanders, compared with those of the Allies, have still been attributed recently to their reckless assaults in massed formations. The British Headquarters "Eye-Witness" remarked recently on the courage of the young German recruits, who "have met death in droves, without flinching."—[Drawn by J. Simon.]



THE CALVARY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE: A FIGURE OF CHRIST BROKEN BY GERMAN SHELLS, AT RHEIMS.

Next to the human suffering caused by the German invasion of France and Belgium, nothing has been more deplorable than the enormous amount of destruction inflicted on the monuments of Christian architecture and sculpture. A certain amount of damage to public buildings is unfortunately inevitable in war, but there seems good ground for believing that the German bombardment of cathedrals and

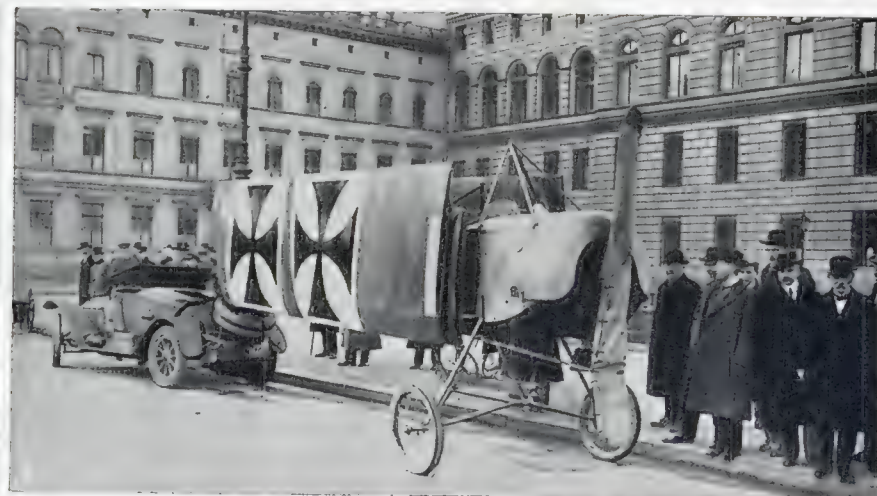
churches has in many cases been deliberate and systematic. Moreover, officers of the Allied armies have pointed out that much of this wanton destruction of architectural treasures has served no military purpose. The French official *communiqué* of November 23 stated that the bombardment of Rheims had been renewed. Again, on December 1, it was reported that Rheims was still being bombarded.



PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S COUNTRY HOUSE DELIBERATELY WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE INTERIOR OF "LE CLOS," AT SAMPIGNY, AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

In our issue of November 11 we gave a photograph of the outside of M. Poincaré's house at Sampigny after bombardment, mentioning also that the house of his parents at Aubecourt and that of his nephew, M. Lucien Poincaré, at Triancourt, had been pillaged. On October 30, M. Lucien Poincaré and M. Aristide Briand motored from Toul towards Sampigny to see what damage had been done to the

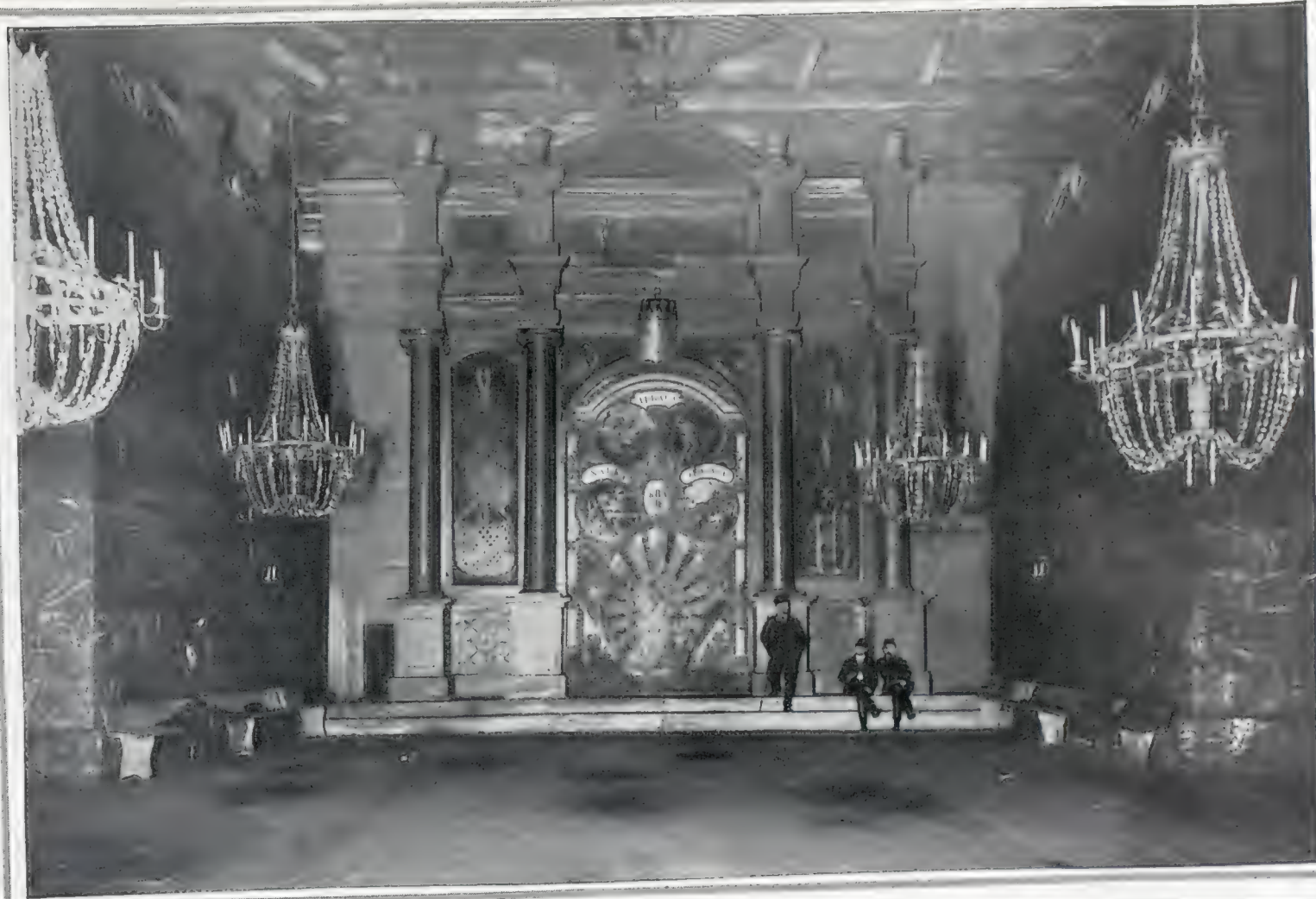
President's house, but spies had evidently revealed their presence, and before they could reach Sampigny, shells dropped round them, and they retreated. The next day Sampigny was again bombarded, and more of its people killed. A visitor to the town on November 26 said that it had been extensively damaged, and that, owing to spies, the inhabitants had not been allowed to return.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



FROM HONOLULU HARBOUR TO THE SNOWS OF THE POLISH FRONTIER: INCIDENTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD-WIDE WAR.

Photograph No. 1 shows the German gun-boat "Geier" (the name means Vulture) interned at Honolulu. The "Geier" put into harbour on October 15, requesting leave of the United States authorities to carry out extensive repairs. Before the requisite materials could arrive from America, the Japanese battle-ship "Hizen" and the cruiser "Asama" appeared off the port and lay in wait for the "Geier." The

German ship thereupon disarmed and was interned. No. 2 shows the German method of transporting aeroplanes by road on the wheels of their chassis, in tow of motor-vehicles, with the "wings" folded compactly. No. 3 shows Russian infantry, in winter uniforms, on the march. No. 4 shows a Russian ambulance with sledge-runners under the wheels for winter service.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



IN THE FAMOUS ROCK-SALT TOWN RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS: A BALL-ROOM IN THE MINES AT WIELICZKA.

At Wieliczka, a town recently occupied by the Russians in their advance on Cracow, from which it is some eight miles distant, are situated the famous rock-salt mines with their wonderful underground chambers. The greatest depth of the mines is about 1000 feet, their total length over two miles, and their breadth about 1040 yards. They thus form a kind of subterranean town. Flights of steps connect the different levels, and there are about eighty miles of labyrinthine passages. Some of the disused chambers are 100 to 120 feet high. Many of them have been utilised as magazines, while others, such as that here illustrated, which is known as the Lentow Ballroom, are adorned with candelabra and other ornaments hewn in rock-salt. There are also chapels with altars and statues.—[Photo. by Shepstone]



IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING: A GERMAN SENTRY IN HIS WINTER SKIN-COAT.

The German soldiers, like our own, have been provided with skin-coats for winter. Theirs are made of sheep-skin, and worn over ordinary overcoats. The skin-coats provided for our troops are of goat-skin. Should any German humourist make any Biblical allusion to sheep and goats, we can quote regarding wolves in sheep's clothing.—[Photo. Newspaper Illus.]



CAUGHT AT LAST, BY MOTOR: THE ELUSIVE GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET.

General De Wet, who so often eluded capture in the Boer War, has been less fortunate in his rebellion. He was caught on December 1 at a farm at Waterburg by a force under Colonel Coen Brits. A motor-squadron under Captain Bullock was largely instrumental in the successful pursuit. De Wet and his party surrendered quietly and were taken to Johannesburg: an ignominious end to a regrettable venture.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



REST AND PRAYER: BELGIAN SOLDIERS SLEEP IN A CHURCH WHILE WOMEN AND CIVILIANS PRAY FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S LIBERATION.

From the storm and stress of battle many a Belgian soldier finds a haven of rest in some Belgian church which has been devoted to the good work of affording a sleeping-place for men who are war-worn and weary after their gallant efforts at the front. A portion of the church is set aside for the use of soldiers seeking a temporary resting-place, and the men sleep gratefully and peacefully upon

the straw-strewn stones, while, before the altar, men and women and young lads offer up prayers for the liberation of their country from the iron heel of the oppressor. The sleeping soldiers, the rifles sloped against the great stone pillar, the kneeling figures in the "dim, religious light," make up a remarkable study of peace and war.—[Photo. by C.N.]



"SEMI-UNDERGROUND LIFE" BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE: BRITISH TRENCHES

Writing on November 29, the "Eye-Witness" said: "The extent to which subterranean, or semi-underground life, is forced on the combatants in the neighbourhood of the firing-line varies . . . When bombardment is, or has been, severe, everyone within range of the enemy's guns, the Brigadier not excepted, will be found ensconced underground in 'dug-outs,' or 'funk-holes,' as they are familiarly

AND "DUG-OUTS" AND A GERMAN SUBTERRANEAN TELEPHONE-CABLE.

called. . . . Behind the firing-line trenches are found the shelters for the men holding the line and those for supports. These are more elaborate and comfortable than the fire-trenches." The photographs show (1) A trench partly roofed; (2) A communication-trench; (3) The entrance to a sleeping shelter; and (4) Germans mending an underground telephone-cable. —[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

INEXPENSIVE BOUDOIR AND REST GOWNS.



BOUDOIR WRAP (as sketch), in silk crêpe Faconne brocade, with draped front and long stole, end tied at back, the bodice edged with fur. Price 49/6



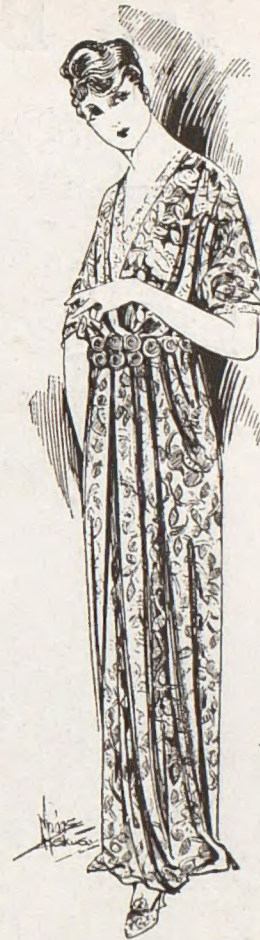
NEW BOUDOIR GOWN (as sketch), in heavy Crêpe de Chine or Charmeuse, with large buttons down front, fancy net collar and black velvet stole ends down back. Price 98/6
In sky, sage, rose, pink, heliot, yellow & black



BOUDOIR TWO-PIECE FROCK, composed of coatee of rich Tinsel Brocade, and Slip of Ninon over Satin to tone with Coat, and edged with Fur. Price 58/6



BOUDOIR FROCK (as sketch), in Chiffon, with Coatee of rich Tinsel Brocade, finished with sash ends of Chiffon. In a large variety of colours. Frock and Coatee complete Price 78/6



REST GOWN, in rich Brocaded Velvet, with belt of roses in gold or silver, and finished at neck and sleeves with a little lace. Exceptionally good in black; also in heavy rich Lyons brocaded Crêpe de Chine Price 58/6

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY,

Wigmore Street and Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

The Best Is Not Too Good For Your Baby

And If Baby Cannot Have Healthy Breast Milk—the Best is Glaxo

“Glaxo is superior to cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants.”

(Signed) — M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

This is because Baby can get all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows. Glaxo does not cause digestive disturbance, because it is pure milk with added cream and milk sugar made easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the dense, leathery curd of the cow's milk to form into light, flaky curds which any baby can digest. A doctor says: “I have found Glaxo especially useful in cases of bottle-fed babies who were not gaining in weight with cow's milk, owing to the indigestibility of the curd of cow's milk.”

(Signed) — L.R.C.P.

And another doctor says: “I have given your food a prolonged trial and can with every confidence recommend it for infants that do not find sufficient nourishment in mother's

milk, or for children suffering from rickets. I find it most excellent.” (Signed) — L.R.C.P.

A Medical Officer of Health says: “Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared.”

(Signed) — M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

Because Glaxo is itself the nourishing solids of milk, it only has to have boiling water mixed with it to make it ready for baby. It is a complete food, and, compared with other foods to which milk must be added, is a cheap one and the most easily prepared.

The characteristic cry of the non-thriving baby ceases when he is put on Glaxo—the wrinkles on the little forehead disappear, the frightened, pained look in his eyes is replaced by a look of happy contentment.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

“Builds Bonnie Babies”

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913. By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

GLAXO BABY BOOK FREE
LARGE TRIAL TIN 3d.
Sent on request by
GLAXO, 47R, KING'S RD.,
ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.

Proprietors: J. NATHAN & Co., Ltd.,
Wellington, New Zealand, & London.

Glaxo is British Made
and British Owned,
and only British
Labour is employed.
Like all things British,
Glaxo is thoroughly
good and genuine.



Before you buy a Feeder—ask your Chemist to show you the GLAXO FEEDER